

3. Deposit insurance.
4. Economic stabilization and defense production.
5. Export and foreign trade promotion.
6. Export controls.
7. Federal monetary policy, including Federal Reserve System.
8. Financial aid to commerce and industry.
9. Issuance and redemption of notes.
10. Money and credit, including currency and coinage.
11. Nursing home construction.
12. Public and private housing [including veterans' housing].
13. Renegotiation of Government contracts.
14. Urban development and urban mass transit.

[2] Such committee shall also study and review, on a comprehensive basis, matters relating to international economic policy as it affects United States monetary affairs, credit, and financial institutions; economic growth, urban affairs, and credit, and report thereon from time to time.

COMMITTEE PROCEDURES FOR PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEES

Procedures formally adopted by the U.S. Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, February 4, 1981, establish a uniform questionnaire for all Presidential nominees whose confirmation hearings come before this Committee.

In addition, the procedures establish that:

[1] A confirmation hearing shall normally be held at least 5 days after receipt of the completed questionnaire by the Committee unless waived by a majority vote of the Committee.

[2] The Committee shall vote on the confirmation not less than 24 hours after the Committee has received transcripts of the hearing unless waived by unanimous consent.

[3] All nominees routinely shall testify under oath at their confirmation hearings.

This questionnaire shall be made a part of the public record except for financial information, which shall be kept confidential.

Nominees are requested to answer all questions, and to add additional pages where necessary.

TRIBUTE TO GERDA WEISSMAN KLEIN

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I rise today to honor Gerda Weissman Klein, Holocaust survivor and recipient of the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

We tell ourselves never to forget, and we implore our children to do the same. But we cannot do it alone.

We need to listen to those who remember not by choice, but because they can never forget what they saw and what they survived.

With each passing year, fewer and fewer of these witnesses remain. Even fewer of them speak English, or live in America, where we can hear their stories first hand. And fewer still are like Gerda Weissman Klein.

About a year and a half ago, Mrs. Klein and her son visited my office. I invited Senators LEVIN and CARDIN to join me. I will always remember one observation she offered.

I remember it because she didn't say it as though she were teaching a profound lesson, though it was profound. She didn't say it as though it was the most important message she came to

deliver, but it has stayed with me to this day. She said it, incredibly, as an off-hand comment while we were just chatting.

Mrs. Klein said this: "Surviving is an incredible privilege, but it is also a very deep responsibility."

It was beyond humbling—that someone could see what she saw and lose what she lost and endure what she endured, and still maintain such perspective, and feel such responsibility.

Mrs. Klein continues to fulfill what she sees as her responsibility, sharing her story and teaching us about tolerance. That's why we fulfilled our responsibility to her—by recognizing her with highest honor our country can give civilians, the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

But more than that, we fulfill our responsibility by thanking her, by appreciating her and by listening to her—so that we will never forget what she cannot forget.

TRIBUTE TO BRIA BENJAMIN

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I rise today to honor Bria Benjamin, a fifth-grader at Forbuss Elementary School in Las Vegas.

Recently, Bria studied hard and recited Martin Luther King's "I Have a Dream" speech in celebration of Dr. King's 82nd birthday at a meeting of the Clark County Board of Commissioners. Bria perfectly conveyed the speech and even captured the powerful, emotional and cadenced performance of Dr. King.

I am proud of Bria and commend her stunning rendition of a speech that embodies such a significant time in our country's history. As we celebrate Black History month, we recognize the immense contributions African Americans have made to this country—from innovations in science and technology to accomplishments in the arts and culture to improvements in all of our communities.

HONORING OUR ARMED FORCES

SPECIALIST ETHAN C. HARDIN

Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. President, I rise to honor the life of one of America's bravest killed in action in Afghanistan—SPC Ethan C. Hardin—a fallen hero who served our Nation in support of Operation Enduring Freedom.

Specialist Hardin, 22, grew up in Fayetteville, AR, where he graduated Fayetteville Christian Schools. His former principal, Kenny Francis, remembered Specialist Hardin's "pleasant, likeable, gentle personality."

His pastor remembers Specialist Hardin as an excellent young man who was very dedicated to Christ. He called Specialist Hardin "gentle" as well, saying he harbored no particular hostilities toward the enemy, but a strong desire to protect our country.

Specialist Hardin was a member of the 10th Mountain Division. He was

killed when insurgents attacked his unit with an improvised explosive device and small arms fire. PFC Ira Laningham of Zapata, TX, also of the 10th Mountain Division, was also killed in the attack.

Mr. President, Specialist Hardin made the ultimate sacrifice for our freedoms. I ask my colleagues in the Senate to join me in honoring his life and legacy. He is a true American hero.

SERGEANT ZAINAH CAYE CREAMER

Mr. President, I also rise to honor the life of one of America's bravest killed in action in Afghanistan—SGT Zainah Caye Creamer—a fallen hero who served our nation in support of Operation Enduring Freedom.

Sergeant Creamer, 28, was born in Texarkana, TX, and graduated from Arkansas High School in Texarkana, AR, where she was known for her generosity and kindness. Her friends and family say they will remember her lovely singing voice and her love of country, friends, family and fellow soldiers—including her K-9 partner, Jofa.

A soldier for more than 6 years, Sergeant Creamer was assigned to the 212th Military Police Detachment as an Army dog handler. She and her dog, Jofa, were assigned to check vehicles and facilities for explosives and were carrying out a route and clearance mission when the blast occurred.

She died of injuries sustained when an improvised explosive device detonated near her unit in Kandahar.

Mr. President, Sergeant Creamer made the ultimate sacrifice for our freedoms. I ask my colleagues in the Senate to join me in honoring her life and legacy. She is a true American hero.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, religious freedom is the first subject addressed in the First Amendment to the United States Constitution. In a pair of clauses that too often are divorced from each other, the Constitution prohibits Congress from making laws respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise of religion. Religious freedom has been a passion of mine throughout my service in the Senate and I intend to address this critical subject in a variety of ways during the 112th Congress. Today, I want to offer for my colleagues' consideration an important speech on religious freedom delivered two weeks ago at the Chapman University School of Law by Elder Dallin Oaks.

Elder Oaks serves in the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. He received his law degree from the University of Chicago, where he was Editor-in-Chief of the Chicago Law Review and where he would later teach after clerking for Supreme Court Chief Justice Earl Warren. He also served as President of Brigham Young University, Chairman of the Public Broadcasting Service, and as a Justice on the